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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,510	04/06/2000	Phil Wyatt	MCO-P-00-002	9065

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EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 05/07/2004

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/544,510

Applicant(s)

WYATT, PHIL

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicant's Amendment filed on 04/12/2004.
2. Claims 1-21 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 5, 7, 15 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,076,166 issued to Moshfeghi et al. (hereinafter Moshfeghi) in view of Patent No. 6,266,668 issued to Vanderveldt et al. (hereinafter Vanderveldt) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2001/0041992 A1 of Lewis et al. (hereinafter Lewis).

With respect to claim 1, Moshfeghi discloses providing a remote server having a database, accessing the remote server via a first remote computer on a computer network and creating a website having a first web page by the remote computer on the

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remote server (see fig. 1, databases, item 24, personalized web server, item 12 a plurality of client computer in the network: col. 2, lines 10-15, and creating web page: col. 2, lines 30-38); assigning pre-defined attributes to the website that uniquely identify the website; and linking the website to the database (col. 2, lines 26- 42 and col. 3, lines 1-65).

Moshfeghi discloses a computer network for creating personalizing hospital web sites including a plurality of client computer, a personalized web server and retrieving user desired information. Moshfeghi does not explicitly teach the database is searchable via a search engine wherein the search engine searches the database for specific attributes wherein one of the specific attributes corresponds to one of the predefined attributes. Vanderveldt teaches search engine to search web page and searching the attribute or information from the healthcare databases (col. 4, lines 1-18 and col. 5, lines 12-28 and col. 9, lines 35-40). In combination, Moshfeghi and Vanderveldt do not teach wherein the website identifiers one of the plurality of healthcare providers providing a plurality of healthcare services and wherein one of the pre-defined attributes corresponds to one of the plurality of healthcare services provided by one of the plurality of healthcare providers.

However, Lewis a plurality of healthcare providers posted on the web page or web site for users of the computer network over Internet to access them (Page 5, sections 0043 and 0044) and the URL and each hyperlink being associated with a URL is a pre-define attribute for the place of a web page or web site (Page 3, section 31 and 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of Vandervelt with the teachings of Lewis so as to let users on the Internet network to be able to access the healthcare providers' website or web page. The motivation being letting the authorized user to display the patient the healthcare information via user interface and it is more easily navigation and helpful navigable information, creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67).

With respect to claims 2, 5 and 7, Moshfeghi discloses a method as discussed in claim 1.

Moshfeghi discloses a computer network for creating personalizing hospital web sites including a plurality of client computer, a personalized web server and retrieving user desired information. Moshfeghi does not explicitly indicate searching the database for the specific attributes, and adding links to the website for linking other websites relating to other healthcare providers to the website.

However, Vanderveldt discloses search engine to search web page and searching the attribute or information from the healthcare databases (col. 4, lines 1-18 and col. 5, lines 12-28 and col. 9, lines 35-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi with the teachings of Vanderveldt so as to search from the healthcare related databases for

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healthcare attributes such as patient information or location or room. This combination would made a method for creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67).

With respect to claim 15, Moshfeghi discloses a remote server having a database therein wherein the database is accessible by a computer network; a first remote computer connected to the remote server via the computer network wherein a website having a web page is created on the remote server via the remote computer using pre-defined information contained on the remote server and further wherein the website is stored on the database;(see fig. 1, databases, item 24, personalized web server, item 12 a plurality of client computer in the network: col. 2, lines 10-15, and creating web page: col. 2, lines 30-38; and col. 2, lines 26- 42 and col. 3, lines 1-65).

Moshfeghi discloses a computer network for creating personalizing hospital web sites including a plurality of client computer, a personalized web server and retrieving user desired information. Moshfeghi does not explicitly indicate the further wherein the website is stored on the database and pre-defined attributes assigned to the website for uniquely identifying the website in the database wherein the pre-define attributes identify one of the plurality of the healthcare services provided by one of the plurality of healthcare provides. Vanderveldt discloses search engine to search web page and searching the attribute or information from the healthcare databases (col. 4, lines 1-18 and col. 5, lines 12-28 and col. 9, lines 35-40). In combination, Moshfeghi and Vanderveldt do not teach wherein the website identifiers one of the plurality of

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healthcare providers providing a plurality of healthcare services and wherein one of the pre-defined attributes corresponds to one of the plurality of healthcare services provided by one of the plurality of healthcare providers.

However, Lewis a plurality of healthcare providers posted on the web page or web site for users of the computer network over Internet to access them (Page 5, sections 0043 and 0044) and the URL and each hyperlink being associated with a URL is a pre-define attribute for the place of a web page or web site (Page 3, section 31 and 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of Vandervelt with the teachings of Lewis so as to let users on the Internet network to be able to access the healthcare providers' website or web page. The motivation being letting the authorized user to display the patient the healthcare information via user interface and it is more easily navigation and helpful navigable information, creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67).

With respect to claims 18-21, Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveldt discloses a method as discussed in claim 15.

Moshfeghi discloses a computer network for creating personalizing hospital web sites including a plurality of client computer, a personalized web server and retrieving user desired information. Moshfeghi does not explicitly indicate a search engine on the

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remote server for searching the database for the website via the pre-defined attributes; a plurality of databases networked together for storing and accessing the website; a second remote computer wherein the second remote computer accesses the website; and links on the website for linking other websites to the website. Vanderveldt discloses search engine to search web page and searching the attribute or information from the healthcare databases (col. 4, lines 1-18 and col. 5, lines 12-28 and col. 9, lines 35-40).

In combination, Moshfeghi and Vanderveldt do not teach wherein the website identifiers one of the plurality of healthcare providers providing a plurality of healthcare services and wherein one of the pre-defined attributes corresponds to one of the plurality of healthcare services provided by one of the plurality of healthcare providers.

However, Lewis a plurality of healthcare providers posted on the web page or web site for users of the computer network over Internet to access them (Page 5, sections 0043 and 0044) and the URL and each hyperlink being associated with a URL is a pre-define attribute for the place of a web page or web site (Page 3, section 31 and 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of Vandervelt with the teachings of Lewis so as to let users on the Internet network to be able to access the healthcare providers' website or web page. The motivation being letting the authorized user to display the patient the healthcare information via user interface and it is more easily navigation and helpful navigable information, creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases

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(Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67).

5. Claims 3-4, 6, 8-14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,076,166 issued to Moshfeghi et al. (hereinafter Moshfeghi) in view of Patent No. 6,266,668 issued to Vanderveldt et al. (hereinafter Vanderveldt), and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2001/0041992 A1 of Lewis et al. (hereinafter Lewis) and US Patent No. 6,195,651 issued to Handel et al. (hereinafter Handel).

With respect to claims 3-4 and 6, Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveldt and Lewis discloses a method for creating websites for individuals, healthcare facilities and other healthcare providers as discussed in claim 1. Lewis teaches the URL and each hyperlink being associated with a URL is a pre-define attribute for the place of a web page or web site (Page 3, section 31 and 32) as the pre-defined attributes.

To the limitations, "creating an update button on the website for instantly amending the database when the update button is chosen by the healthcare provider; storing the pre-defined attributes on the database for recall of the attributes for placement on the website; accessing the remote server for recalling the website stored on the database, " Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveldt does not explicitly indicate the creating a update button, recall of the pre-define attributes for placement on the website.

However, Handel discloses button linking to web page and recall (col. 31, lines 8-12; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines 25-47 and lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29, lines 65-67, col. 30, lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveltd and Lewis with the teachings of Handel so as to get a particular web page by clicking on the button (col. 31, lines 5-15). This combination would provide have a method for parsing information from the user profile database and creating web-site for healthcare providers and searching the stored data sources from which the user would be not time-consuming and would get the accurate desired result. Also this system allows users to access data from web on the Internet or other networks and the desired content can be efficiently retrieved from alternative sites (see fig. 1) and this would made a method for creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67) in the Internet web-based services environment.

With respect to claims 8-14, Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveltd and Lewis discloses a method for creating websites for individuals, healthcare facilities and other healthcare providers as discussed in claim 1. Lewis teaches the URL and each hyperlink being associated with a URL is a pre-define attribute for the place of a web page or web site (Page 3, section 31 and 32) as the pre-defined attributes.

Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveltd does not explicitly indicate, "adding one or more photographs, graphics and logos to the website via the remote computer; associating the website with one or more practitioners who practice at least one of a practice, a clinic, a hospital or a healthcare facility; creating one or more web pages on the website having information thereon related to the healthcare provider wherein the healthcare provider has a practice location; accessing the database via a second remote computer; searching the database for the pre-define attributes of the website; and displaying the website; choosing pre-defined information to add to the website wherein the pre-define information uniquely identifies the website to search the website for the pre-defined information; adding a plurality of web pages to the website related to the healthcare provider; and organizing the pre-defined attributes into files for storage within the database; and searching the files via a search engine for at least one of the pre-defined attributes stored within the database."

Handel discloses logos, ASP pages, health care facility, displaying the web page to users, database and search engines as claimed (col. 36, lines 6-36, col. 42, lines 10-67; and col. 43, lines 1-67; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines 25-47 and lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29, lines 65-67, col. 30, lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveltd and Lewis with the teachings of Handel so as to get a particular web page by clicking on the button (col. 31, lines 5-15). This combination would provide have a

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method for parsing information from the user profile database and creating web-site for healthcare providers and searching the stored data sources from which the user would be not time-consuming and would get the accurate desired result. Also this system allows users to access data from web on the Internet or other networks and the desired content can be efficiently retrieved from alternative sites (see fig. 1) and this would made a method for creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67) in the Internet web-based services environment.

With respect to claims 16-17, Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveldt and Lewis discloses a system for creating website for healthcare provides as discussed in claim 15.

As to the limitations, "an update button on the website for instantly amending the website; an update button on the website for instantly amending the pre-defined attributes contained in the database, "Moshfeghi in view of Vanderveldt does not explicitly indicate the button for website.

However, Handel discloses button linking to web page and recall (col. 31, lines 8-12; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines 25-47 and lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29, lines 65-67, col. 30, lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Moshfeghi in view of

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Vanderveldt and Lewis with the teachings of Handel so as to get a particular web page by clicking on the button (col. 31, lines 5-15). This combination would provide have a method for parsing information from the user profile database and creating web-site for healthcare providers and searching the stored data sources from which the user would be not time-consuming and would get the accurate desired result. Also this system allows users to access data from web on the Internet or other networks and the desired content can be efficiently retrieved from alternative sites (see fig. 1) and this would made a method for creating web page relating to user or personal information that is retrieved from databases (Moshfeghi - col. 1, lines 16-28, col. 3, lines 5-65) and searching information from the databases (Vanderveldt - col. 2, lines 50-67) in the Internet web-based services environment.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (703) 306-4527 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV. The examiner can be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, see the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (703) 305-9790.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:


Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks


Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: Central Office (703) 872-9306 (Central Official Fax Number)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (receptionist).

Inquiries of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

ANH LY 
APR. 30th, 2004


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER